

THE GOLDEN MEAN

Both Extremes Seeking it on Tariff Question.

Agitation is Disturbing Values and Unsettling Confidence.

TIME TO CALL A HALT

On the Incessant Juggling With the Revenues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—(Special)—After a week of debate on the tariff bill in the house, it is doubtful if any one knows any more about the question than he did before. The discussion has for the most part been either prefatory and uninteresting. The simple truth is, and every one recognizes it, that the tariff as a public question is becoming more than ever before a local matter. In Washington there is a distinct though perhaps tardy awareness of the whole question as a national issue. The men who have spent their lives in making tariff bills, in discussions of them and in debate thereon upon the political stump are free to confess that the further they go the less they know—the less clearly do they

know the tariff as a public question.

The friends of these men on both sides are ready to admit that the more familiar they become with the details and effect of the various laws imposing customs duties and their effects upon trade and national prosperity the less they are inclined to think themselves wholly in the right, and the other fellow altogether in the wrong. In other words, the practical politicians and leaders of this day, when brought face to face with this great business question, are unable to set but little more than their theories as a middle ground between high and low tariff, between stone wall protection and cut and put free trade, which promises the best for the country.

TRYING TO FIND THE BORDERS.

The great difficulty which every one feels is that this middle ground cannot be skinned out. No one knows what his borders are, where one part of the territory begins and another ends. Struggle as hard as they may, after years of effort the brightest and most honest men in congress find them selves as much in the dark as they were at the outset. No one of them would know just what to do if he were given sole charge of the making of a new tariff law. As to coal or iron or lead or something else, he might be able to fix just so much one part of the country, while another would suffer grievously on account thereof. What is one man's food is another man's poison in the tariff business.

These facts, which every one has but plumb up against in his pursuit of this question, have greatly disengaged a great many people from it. They see the country in a confused turmoil over the tariff, that one party and then the other taking power by means of popular dissatisfaction with a system of taxation, and they can discover no definite aim. The result in itself is just as bad as the cause, and to all business men a curse. In fact, it has had more than its share of trouble, that extreme view that there should be no tariff at all. There are now, however, two main parties in congress, one pronouncing for it politically who privately say that a scheme of taxation in which justice is impossible and injustice inevitable should be abandoned and some thing else in its place.

These men believe the day is coming when we shall have free trade in the sense that Great Britain has it, or, in effect, the tariff shall cease to be a disturbing influence in the realms of commerce and industry, and therefore shall be taken out of politics. On the other hand, a very large number of lawmakers who stand nominally for free-trade, or at least lower tariffs, actually take a high protection and low of it. They believe it would be ruinous to the country to drop the tariffs to a point that would stimulate foreign competition in our own markets.

INCESSANT JUGGLING.

Thus we appear to be at a standstill. These men are hunting about us to men and as to sections of the country, but the net result is a counterbalance. If any one could see a prospect of settlement of the question, it would be more encouraging, but they can't. It is like a seesaw, and then the other. When the country votes to change parties and presumably policies, it rarely knows which way it goes, and it is disconcerted with what it is. And the general gloom in which an unswallowing of the tariff question is surrounded, one can stand outside and see a strong tendency in the public mind to give up the idea of protection and among the public men of this half.

Some method must be devised by which legislation shall be made something besides a menace to the prosperity of the country. Few men of both parties admit that any result sufficient of the tariff is bad for the country. It is the uncertainty, the disturbance of values and unsettling of confidence that causes the trouble. One party is as much at fault as the other. The men who think of country first and party afterward and there are a few such in Washington say it is time to call a halt.

A tariff commission, a comparison body to take entire charge of the details of tariff revision, has been suggested. It would be bogged in this way to take the question out of politics. But it is considered doubtful by the men who have studied this phase of the problem if that would do it. A tariff committee of absolute nonpartisanship and perfect impartiality would be impossible. There would be jockeying for control of the commission, just as there was smart work for the sake of the famous electoral commission in 1872, 20 years ago. Besides, no committee of that ever was organized or that ever will be organized could construct a sufficient and just tariff measure.

A HUMORIST SUGGESTED.

The wise men we have in congress, who have studied this matter at the greatest problem before the American people today—not the problem whether tariffs should be lower or higher, whether Democracy or Republicanism is best, but how to secure a rest from the tariff, at least for a time. The men who think of country first and party afterward and there are a few such in Washington say it is time to call a halt.

This sort of an amendment to the constitution would surely prevent tariff changes on a scale large enough to be menacing to the prosperity of the country sooner than once in 10 years. If the country could not escape the evil altogether, it would get a rest of half a decade between the spasms of

change. Then the prosperity of one period of 10 years could be compared with another, and when the country voted a party into power just before the tariff changing year it would be in a position to vote for it again and have a chance to choose the party that had given it the most prosperity in the legislation of the past. In the opinion of many prominent senators and representatives, this is what we are coming to.

WAR ON OLEO.

A National Convention to Take Action Against Imitation of Dairy Products.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—War against oleomargarine is the object of the national convention of dairy men which opened at the Tremont house today. The movement was initiated by members of the board of trade of Elgin, in this state, who have become aroused over the increased sale of substitutes for butter, and who at a recent conference decided to invite the co-operation of the dairymen of the country with a view to the formation of a National Dairy Association, having for its primary object the preventing of legislation in the various states which should prevent the fraudulent sale of imitation dairy products, and the encouragement of the increased and more economical production of high grade dairy products.

Invitations were sent to dairymen and produce exchanges throughout the country and the response has been very general. The war against oleomargarine is now being pushed in a number of states, among them New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

In Elgin, P. M. Armour & Co. have invoked the aid of the federal courts in an effort to enjoin Frederick C. Schraub, the state commissioner of agriculture, or his deputies from enforcing the provisions of the state laws on the subject of the sale of oleomargarine until such time as a decision can be reached in court on the right of the firm to sell its goods in the original packages under the interstate commerce clause.

Armour claims that the product is healthful, while admitting that the action of the state authorities has greatly reduced the sales and caused incalculable damage.

In Minnesota also, the question has gone into the courts, and a bill introduced by Senator Hill is pending in the United States senate, providing stringent regulations for the sale of oleomargarine or any imitations of butter and cheese.

It is a plain proposition to run this government on bonds," said he, "and in my locality it would damn any administration for all time to come if executed. I do not think the secretary has the power to issue bonds under the present law."

Representative Bailey believes in re-

LATE SENATE NEWS.

Senator Hoar Discusses the President's Message on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A resolution was presented by Senator Call (Dem.-Fla.) to suspend the rules so as to permit publicity to be given to the consideration of the nomination of collector of internal revenue for the state of Florida. Mr. Boar objected to the consideration of the resolution in open session, and the president pro tem announced that if the objection were insisted upon the Senate would have to go into executive session to consider the matter, as it related to executive business. Senator Hoar persisted in his objection and was supported by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Call declined to withdraw the resolution, the presiding officer ordered the galleries closed and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, the resolution of Mr. Call went over without a division.

After a few minor matters had been disposed of, Senator Hoar took the floor to discuss the president's message on Hawaii.

BLAND AND BONDS.

The Issue Will Come Before the People He Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Bland says Secretary Carlisle's letter urging an immediate issue of bonds, raises the bond issue very rapidly as against the pending Bland bill to coin the seigniorage.

"It is a plain proposition to run this government on bonds," said he, "and in my locality it would damn any administration for all time to come if executed. I do not think the secretary has the power to issue bonds under the present law."

Representative Bailey believes in re-

stricting the secretary's power on an issue of bonds, and it is understood that the resolution which is antagonistic to a bond issue will be reported favorably.

ARMED ANARCHISTS.

Official Advises State that 2 Are Killed and Forty Injured.

ROME, Jan. 16.—It now transpires that an armed band of anarchists gathered at Torino and overran the village mentioned, compelling the people to deliver up all the arms and ammunition which they had in their possession. The anarchists then secured all the wine and spirits procurable and prepared to march upon Carrara. Later dispatches say that the number of killed during the fight between the military and armed band of anarchists which began in refuge in the hills near Massa, is not so great as the people of Massa at first reported.

The official adviser states that only eight of the anarchists were killed and from thirty to forty wounded. The people of Massa claim that at least fifty anarchist were shot during the engagement.

NEW JERSEY'S FIGHT.

A Decision in Favor of the Democratic Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Governor Werts today sent President Adrián of the Democratic senate and President Rodgers of the Republican senate the opinion of Attorney General Stockton on the senatorial difficulty.

Accompanying the opinion was a message of some length. It was addressed to Hon. Robert Adrián, president pro tem of the senate.

In it the governor says: "I enclose herewith the reply of the attorney general, whereby I am advised that the body over which you have the honor temporarily to preside is the constitutional senate, and that the body organized under the presidency of Mr. Rodgers did not represent the senate of New Jersey."

This is of course in favor of the Democratic senate. A strong effort between Republicans and Democrats to get together was started today.

The Republican senators appointed Messrs. Rodgers, Vassaros and Stouts a committee on compromise to meet a Democratic committee.

RIVER AND RAILROAD MINERS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16.—A joint convention of river and railroad miners is in session at Knights of Labor hall here. There are about forty delegates present. The two subjects of the meeting are organization and consolidation, and preparation for another movement to secure uniformity of prices for mining.

TO CHARGE UP HARD COAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Eastern anthracite coal agents met today and decided to recommend a further restriction of the output, so as to limit the aggregate tonnage for the month of all the companies to about two million. No action was taken as to the price.

CHARLEROI STRIKERS QUIET.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16.—There was no further disturbance among the strikers at the Charleroi plate glass works. Sheriff Cherry and his deputies returned to Washington, Pa., this morning, convinced that there would be no further disturbance. A number of the strikers have returned to work.

COOK CITY WOULD TAKE IT.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16.—The Cook City, Minn., Mercantile Co. offers \$75,000 in gold bullion, and all expenses, for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. They promise to deposit \$10,000 in Cruz's bank, Helena, Mont., at once, as a guarantee of good faith.

NEW JERSEY SENATE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Republican senate was in session just a short time this morning and then adjourned until tomorrow.

COMING DOWN WITH THE DUST.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. J. K. Jones.

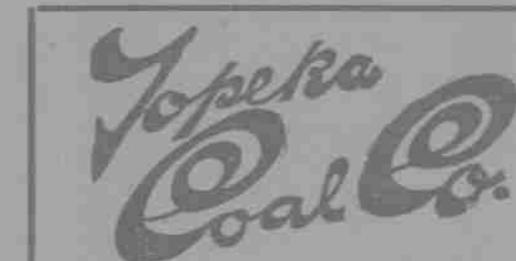
Red Damask warranted fast colors at 18 cents, 138 east 9th street.

Good work done by the Peerless.

—Life.

\$200 to \$600 to loan. Benedict & Co.

BEST LUMP COAL \$3.25 PER TON,



6th and Kas. Ave. 1st and Jackson Sts.

A. F. HORNER,
Agent.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17

Special Engagement of the Famous

W. T. Carleton Opera Co.

Large Chorus. Elegant Costumes. Superb

Presentation of Gause's Opera.

NANON

Chicago Times says: "Mr. Carleton and his company are the strongest opera company to be found in the country."

Presses on usual prices. Seats on sale at usual places.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND SUNDAY,

January 22, 23 and 24.

FANNY

DAVENPORT

Supported by

MELBURNE MACDONELL & COMPANY.

Monday and Tuesday in Sardou's

CLEOPATRA.

Wednesday Night, LA TOSCA.

2000 to 4000 to 6000 to 8000 to 10000 to 12000 to 14000 to 16000 to 18000 to 20000 to 22000 to 24000 to 26000 to 28000 to 30000 to 32000 to 34000 to 36000 to 38000 to 40000 to 42000 to 44000 to 46000 to 48000 to 50000 to 52000 to 54000 to 56000 to 58000 to 60000 to 62000 to 64000 to 66000 to 68000 to 70000 to 72000 to 74000 to 76000 to 78000 to 80000 to 82000 to 84000 to 86000 to 88000 to 90000 to 92000 to 94000 to 96000 to 98000 to 100000 to 102000 to 104000 to 106000 to 108000 to 110000 to 112000 to 114000 to 116000 to 118000 to 120000 to 122000 to 124000 to 126000 to 128000 to 130000 to 132000 to 134000 to 136000 to 138000 to 140000 to 142000 to 144000 to 146000 to 148000 to 150000 to 152000 to 154000 to 156000 to 158000 to 160000 to 162000 to 164000 to 166000 to 168000 to 170000 to 172000 to 174000 to 176000 to 178000 to 180000 to 182000 to 184000 to 186000 to 188000 to 190000 to 192000 to 194000 to 196000 to 198000 to 200000 to 202000 to 204000 to 206000 to 208000 to 210000 to 212000 to 214000 to 216000 to 218000 to 220000 to 222000 to 224000 to 226000 to 228000 to 230000 to 232000 to 234000 to 236000 to 238000 to 240000 to 242000 to 244000 to 246000 to 248000 to 250000 to 252000 to 254000 to 256000 to 258000 to 260000 to 262000 to 264000 to 266000 to 268000 to 270000 to 272000 to 274000 to 276000 to 278000 to 280000 to 282000 to 284000 to 286000 to 288000 to 290000 to 292000 to 294000 to 296000 to 298000 to 300000 to 302000 to 304000 to 306000 to 308000 to 310000 to 312000 to 314000 to 316000 to 318000 to 320000 to 322000 to 324000 to 326000 to 328000 to 330000 to 332000 to 334000 to 336000 to 338000 to 340000 to 342000 to 344000 to 346000 to 348000 to 350000 to 352000 to 354000 to 356000 to 358000 to 360000 to 362000 to 364000 to 366000 to 368000 to 370000 to 37